

Northwest Airlines, in close cooperation with the FAA, recently developed perhaps the most sophisticated automated profiling system available. I am very pleased that FAA is working closely with Northwest to put the finishing touches on this system and to make it available to other airlines as soon as possible.

In my view, using passenger profiling as the bedrock of any aviation security system is good common sense policy. This is especially the case when one considers the cost of explosive detection systems, the limited space available in many of our airports for such systems, and the commercial need for our airlines to avoid unnecessary ground delays. An increased reliance on passenger profiling as the first step in assessing passenger threats makes perfect sense. It can help make an overall aviation security program effective, quick and efficient for the traveling public. At the same time, it can help make heightened security measures cost-effective and operationally viable for our airlines.

Is passenger profiling a flawless or foolproof piece to our aviation security puzzle? No. Short of grounding all airplanes, no perfect solution exists. However, automated passenger profiling holds great promise as a key part of an integrated aviation security system. For instance, Northwest's system looks at more than 100 criteria for each passenger and—based on a ranking system and parameters that can be flexibly set based on perceived threats in any market—calculates which passengers should receive special security attention. Although no system can predict human behavior with 100 percent accuracy, this system appears to hold the promise of helping to allocate security resources with a very high probability of certainty.

In addition, I am sensitive to the concerns some have raised about the constitutional implications of passenger profiling. While much has been written about potential economic costs of heightened aviation security measures, inevitably there will be civil liberties costs as well. As with economic considerations, we must balance costs and benefits. Considering that passenger profiling looks at an enormous number of varied factors, I believe any civil liberties costs resulting from passenger profiling will be very minimal compared to the significant social benefits resulting from minimizing public anxiety about the security of air travel.

Let me conclude by reiterating that we can, and we must, do a better job in aviation security. If Congress, the administration, airlines and airports work cooperatively in the spirit of making every component of our security system as strong as possible, I have no doubt we will meet this challenge.

TRIBUTE TO LORET MILLER RUPPE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Loret Miller Ruppe, a woman of uncompromising dedication for peace at home and abroad, who died at the age of 60. In addition to her remarkable career as the Director of the Peace Corps from 1981 to 1989 and Ambassador to Norway from 1989 to 1993, Loret Miller Ruppe was a beloved wife to former Rep. Philip Ruppe (R-Mich), mother of five daughters, sister to six siblings, and grandmother of three.

Her accomplishments were vast and far reaching, her constitution strong, and her character was humble yet filled with passion. Her main passion was for peace. She struggled relentlessly to promote peace and justice throughout the developing world and here at home. In a speech celebrating the 35th Anniversary of the Peace Corps Mrs. Ruppe spoke about the future of the organization and its mission, "Peace, that beautiful five-letter word we all say we crave and pray for, is up for grabs in the '90's." For her, peace was not simply the absence of war, but the absence of the conditions that bring on war such as hunger, disease, poverty, illiteracy, and despair. Mrs. Ruppe worked hard to protect the fragile state of peace in regions around the globe. She achieved this goal through supervising programs in more than 93 countries, serving as a role model to field volunteers, and strengthening the Peace Corps organization.

Mrs. Ruppe also fought battles at home. When President Reagan appointed her in 1981, the Peace Corps budget was rapidly declining and was less than that of the military marching bands. By the end of Mrs. Ruppe's tenure she had succeeded in increasing the agency's budget almost 50 percent. In addition to budgetary challenges, Mrs. Ruppe gave the agency a political face-lift by projecting the agency as non-partisan, despite the fact that she herself was a political appointee, and increasing its viability on both national and local levels. As she noted "We took Peace Corps out of the pit of politics and made it non-partisan. It must always signify Americans pulling together for peace." As a result of her efforts, Mrs. Ruppe was respected and admired by Democrats and Republicans alike. In terms of national visibility, she brought much needed congressional and executive level attention to the Peace Corps. Prior to her leadership the organization was nicknamed "the corpse" and many believed its end was near. Under her command however, the organization was revitalized and its future secured. On a local level, she worked hard to increase young Americans' interest in participating in the program. By 1989, she had raised the number of volunteers by 20 percent.

Mrs. Ruppe was also an initiator who maintained the simple motto "we can do it." She founded three important programs which continue to thrive

today: The African Food Initiative, Women in Development, and the Leadership for Peace Program. Additionally, she brought seven new countries to the Peace Corps program.

As the longest tenured director of the Peace Corps, Mrs. Ruppe contributed much indeed to the organization. It was through her vision, dedication, and leadership that the Peace Corps continues to play a vital role in American foreign aid efforts. Under Mrs. Ruppe's leadership the organization responded to new challenges, transformed itself, and now stands prepared to continue promoting peace in the next century. Mrs. Ruppe's absence will be felt throughout the world. I will especially miss her. To me Loret was more than a dedicated and gifted public servant—she was my friend. I know her husband Philip, her daughters Antoinette, Adele, Katherine, Mary, and Loret will miss her very much, and so will I.

Mr. President, I know that all of our colleagues join with me in extending our sincere condolences to her family members.

200TH BIRTHDAY OF LIBERTY HALL

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, October 2, 1996 will mark the 200th birthday of Liberty Hall in Frankfort, KY. This historic hall is one of Kentucky's finest 18th century-homes, serving as the residence for U.S. Senator John Brown and four generations of his family.

Senator Brown was one of Kentucky's first U.S. Senators, holding office from 1792 to 1805. He was known as a strong advocate and voice for the developing lands west of the Allegheny Mountains. At the time of his death, he had the distinction of being the last living member of the Continental Congress.

Liberty Hall itself has been a house museum since 1937. Its architecture and gardens rank it among the finest homes in the country of that period. Constructed by Senator Brown between 1796 and 1800, the house was named after his father's grammar school in Virginia.

The celebration of this fine home's 200th birthday, not only highlights an important landmark in Kentucky's history, but also serves as a tribute to the preservation movement and its achievements in Kentucky.

I hope all those who visit Kentucky's capital city, Frankfort, will take time to visit Liberty Hall to not only see a beautiful 18th century mansion, but also learn about this honorable man who contributed so much to Kentucky and the Nation.

THREE CHEERS FOR CRANSTON WESTERN

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, during the August recess, 14 youngsters from Cranston, RI, achieved something that no Rhode Islanders had ever achieved before. On August 22, the Cranston